

# N.A.A.C.P.'s Head Brands Administration Anti-Negro

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CINCINNATI, June 29—The Nixon Administration was denounced as anti-Negro here tonight by the chairman of the board of the racially moderate National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"This is the first time since 1920," Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood said, "that the national Administration has made

Excerpts from the Spottswood address are on Page 25.



Bishop Spottswood

it a matter of calculated policy to work against the needs and aspirations of the largest minority of its citizens."

Bishop Spottswood's assessment of the Nixon Administration came during his keynote address prepared for the 61st annual convention of the N.A.A.C.P., which opened here today.

He detailed nine points to support his contention that the national Administration "can rightly be characterized as anti-Negro."

The speech held special significance in that it appeared to register a vote of no confidence in the Administration by Negro moderates. Previously, attacks on the Administration like the one Bishop Spottswood made tonight came from black militants. Criticism from N.A.A.C.P. officials and other Negro moderates had generally stopped short of calling the Administration anti-Negro.

Along with his attack on the Administration, Bishop Spottswood, a leader of the African American Episcopal Zion Church, also criticized Negroes involved in what he called "the black retreat" and whites whom he described as "faint-hearted liberals."

He said that the black retreat was evidenced in Negro college students' demands for separate dormitories, separate cafeterias, separate curriculums and separate facilities.

This retreat, he said, when coupled with what he termed a white backlash, has combined to "accentuate the racial polar-

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ity of which the Kerner commission warned."

The group, the President's National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, headed by Otto Kerner, issued a report in 1968 that concluded that "white racism" was the chief cause of civil disorders in American cities.

Bishop Spottswood said in his speech that the country could not endure half white and half black.

"If democracy is to survive," he said, "we shall be one society, as the Declaration of Independence visioned and the Constitution declares."

He said that of late both

white liberals and the churches had not been conspicuous in the fight for freedom.

"No one questions the demand for an immediate end to the Vietnam war," he said. But he added that "we ask again, why is it that white people always manage to find some issue other than race to which they give their priority attention, the latest of which is pollution and the ecology?"

"If racial justice and civil rights had commanded just 10 per cent of the attention that white liberals have given the war in Vietnam," he continued, "we would not be in the position we are today—and it is unlikely that we would have

Nixon in the White House either."

If one society is to be achieved, Bishop Spottswood said that the N.A.A.C.P. must also oppose those who propose what he called self-imposed apartheid for blacks.

He emphasized that no major problems afflicting Negro Americans could be solved without solving them for all Americans.

### Too Many Sacrifices

"We have worked too long and too hard, made too many sacrifices, spent too much money, shed too much blood, lost too many lives fighting to vindicate our manhood as full participants in the American system to allow our victories

to be nullified by phony liberals, diehard racists, discouraged and demoralized Negroes and power-seeking politicians," he said.

In his attack on the Nixon Administration, which came at the outset of his speech before 2,000 delegates here at the Cincinnati Convention-Exposition Center, Bishop Spottswood listed what he called "a few instances supporting our contention of the Administration's anti-Negro policy."

He first cited "the signing of defense contracts with textile companies long in violation of contract requirements" instead of canceling them as the N.A.A.C.P. had suggested. He then mentioned what he called

the Administration's "pullback on school desegregation," citing its efforts to obtain delays in situations where desegregation had already been ordered.

### Nominations Cited

He pointed to the Supreme Court nominations of Judges Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. and G. Harrold Carswell—turned down by the Senate—and to what he called Administration efforts to weaken the voting rights act in the House.

Bishop Spottswood also cited the Administration's opposition to the granting of cease-and-desist order power to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and its support of the Stennis Amendment to the school appropriation bill.

As his final point he cited President Nixon's description of the ideal Federal judge. He quoted the President as saying that he favored "someone who believes in the strict construction of the Constitution — a judge who will not use the power of the court to seek social change by freely interpreting the law or constitutional clauses." Bishop Spottswood called this "the Administration's expressed opposition to the equal protection clauses of the 14th Amendment."